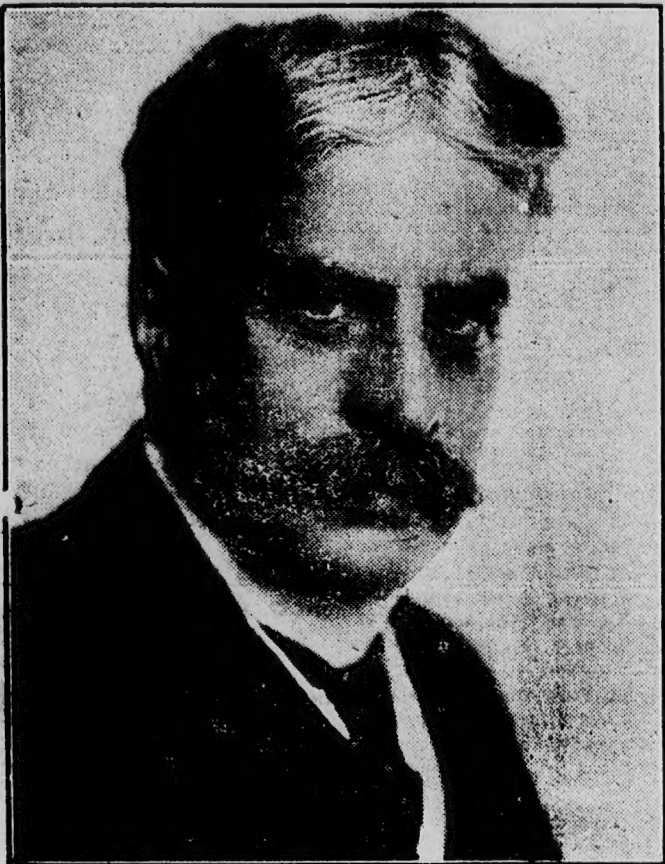


DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1917

No. 20



R. Borden

Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, and party arrived safely at Quebec on Tuesday on their return from attending the Imperial conference of the Empire at London, Eng.

Association Auction Sale

92 PUREBRED BULLS
55 Shorthorns 15 Aberdeen Angus 22 Herefords

Lacombe, May 30th, 1917

Bulls are judged at 10 a.m., sale commences at 1.30 p.m.

Reduced passenger rates good May 29th and 30th and to return May 31st, from C. P. R. stations between Calgary and Edmonton, Hardisty on the Wetaskiwin branch and Major on the Lacombe branch.

Freight paid on Bulls for nominal fee to purchaser's nearest station.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Asso.

WM. SHARPE, Lacombe, President. E. L. RICHARDSON, Calgary, Secretary.

N. A. COOK, Butcher

From now on we will be receiving

Fresh Fish Every Thursday

VARIETIES OF HALIBUT, SALMON, COD, WHITE FISH, Etc.

We also carry a complete line of the following

- - Smoked Meats - -

HAMS, BACON, PEAM BAX, COTTAGE ROLL AND BONELESS SHOULDERS

Lard and Compound, all sizes at special prices

We might state for the benefit of our patrons that we have Mutton and Veal for the latter part of the week.

Special prices made to parties on large orders

WE WANT YOUR EGGS AND BUTTER
Highest Cash Market Prices Paid

LEUSZLER BLOCK, Telephone 127

Alberta Elections June 7th.

At last the long looked for date for the elections for the province of Alberta has been made public, the date being set for Thursday, June 7th, with nominations on Thursday, May 31st. The returning officer for the Didsbury constituency being Mr. A. Brusso.

Unfortunately through the death of our late member, Lieut. J. E. Stauffer, at the front, the Didsbury constituency will have to go through an election campaign when every minute is needed to catch up with agricultural work which has been delayed through the late spring.

It is a well known fact that the Liberals have been busy in Didsbury for some days arranging for their convention to select a candidate which is to be held shortly. The Conservatives have been holding back, but they no doubt will now get busy.

Mountain View Municipality

The Council of the above Municipality met at Olds Saturday, May 5th, the following members being present:—Reeve Pearson, Coun. Flinn, McCuen, Leach, Rupp and Metz.

A number of communications were read and laid before the Council, including amendments to the Hail Insurance Act and the R. M. Act, also regarding a railway crossing leading into the 7-31-1-5.

On motion the secretary was instructed to make application to the Railway Commission for an open crossing where the C. & E. intersects road allowance on west side of S. W. 1-4 7-31-1-5, it being understood that Mr. P. P. Dick bear all expenses except expenses of Rural Municipality in sending a representative to meet the Commission. Carried.

Moved that the following Overseers be appointed: Div. 1—M. McLean, H. McLean, Percy Saunders, H. Weiler.

Division 2—J. W. Bridges, A. A. Dyck, F. Hazelton.

Division 3—P. P. Dick, J. W. McCoy.

Division 4—G. Cipperly, N. Madson, E. Esperson, H. Moritz, J. Graham.

Division 5—W. Ashton, C. Hutton, B. Rosenbergo, J. Hooper, J. Pickering.

Division 6—S. A. Cummins, W. Wideman, W. F. Sherwood, T. B. Simpson. Carried.

Moved by Councillor McCuen that this council sit as Court of Revision on the Assesment Roll on Saturday June 9th, 1917. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pearson that the Rural Municipality of Mountain View Grant \$2000.00 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Amendment moved by Mr. Flinn that the Rural Municipality of Mountain View 310 grant \$1500.00 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. For amendment, Flinn, Leach, Metz. Against Amendment, Pearson, Rupp, McCuen. Both the Amendment and the motion were declared lost.

Two other motions, one for \$1900 and one for \$1800, were declared lost on the same division.

After considerable discussion the following motion was made by Reeve Pearson:

Conservative Convention

The Conservative Convention for choosing a candidate for the forthcoming provincial election for the Didsbury constituency will be held in Hood & Ervine's hall, 113 8th Ave., W., Calgary, on Monday, May 21st, at 8 p.m.

This is an open convention and it is particularly requested that all friends of the Conservative party, especially the ladies, of this riding who can attend will be present.

Resolved that the Rural Municipality of Mountain View 310 grant the sum of \$2000.00 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, one third (\$666.50) to be paid through the Didsbury branch and two thirds (\$1333.50) through the Olds branch, and that this sum be included in the estimates when levying taxes for general Municipal purposes. For, Pearson, Rupp, McCuen, Flinn, Metz. Against, Leach. The resolution was declared carried.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall then interviewed the council and gave an outline to what extent the government is prepared to give assistance to repair bad places on the roads.

Moved by Councillor McCuen that the Secretary draft a letter of condolence to Mrs. J. E. Stauffer regarding the death of our former Secretary, Lieut. J. E. Stauffer, who made the supreme sacrifice in France on April 10th, 1917. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Leach that Wm. Rupp be empowered to purchase 21 slip scrapers and 3 wheel scrapers. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pearson that \$500 be paid to the Hail Insurance Board in lieu of the 5 per cent as outlined in the act according to section 13 subsection 2. Carried.

The Council meets at Olds on Saturday, June 9th.

Must Raise Prices

The high cost of living has been the cause of the management of the Rosebud Hotel raising their meal rates from 35c. to 50c. to the transient trade. This is causing some dissatisfaction, but it should be remembered that flour has almost trebled in price, meats have doubled and absolutely everything has gone up accordingly. The wonder is that the management have been able to hold down their prices for so long. It is a safe bet that there are very few places in the whole of Alberta where the price of meals has not been put up long before this, and when it is considered that you get the best of service, for which also the management have now to pay big prices, there is very little in managing a big hotel like the Rosebud. Every considered it is to be hoped that the patrons of the hotel will look at things in the right light and still help the management to keep things going.

Come and Hear Them

Presbyterian Church Services

Services at Westcott at 2 p.m. and at Didsbury 7.30 p.m. every Sunday.
May 20th—Prin. Elliott, Olds Ag. Col.
May 27th—Major Kerby, Calgary.
June 3rd—Rev. W. F. Gold, Edmonton

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,981.65
Town collections, P. R. Reed 25.50
Mountain View Mun. 666.50
\$2,673.65

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....\$ 497.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$ 405.25
Mrs. G. B. Sexsmith..... 5.00
\$410.25

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Sow with seven pigs Apply L. J. Wrigglesworth, Phone 72, Didsbury.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Perrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

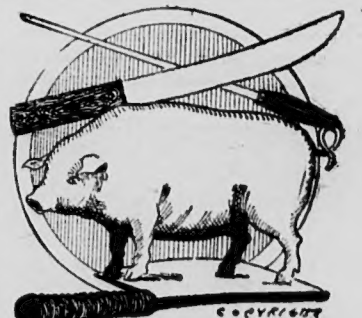
UNION BANK OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.



N. WEICKER

DEALER IN

Live Stock and Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY

Didsbury, -o- Alberta

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

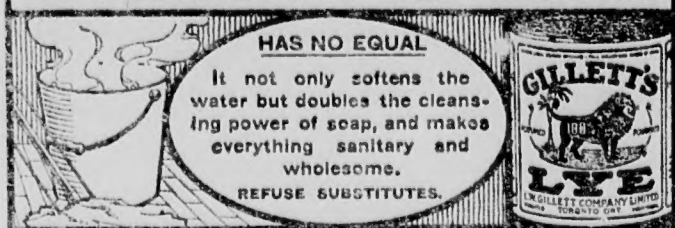
Births

SWINGLE—On Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Swingle, a daughter.

JOHNSON—On Wednesday, May 9th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Johnson, Carstairs, a daughter.

BOOKER—On Tuesday, May 15th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Booker, a son.

GILLETT'S LYE



Rural Telephones Increasing

At the present time there are in the Province of Saskatchewan 735 farmers' companies operating telephone companies serving over 25,000 farm subscribers, and aggregating 24,836 pole miles in length. From indications, not less than one million dollars' worth of new lines will be added during the coming season. The rural telephone companies of Saskatchewan are operated by associations of farmers under government supervision.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC!
LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness. A Cincinnati man discovered this after a long search. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

French Co-operation

Eight French farmers, whose farms all but embrace nearly 600 acres all told, last January formed a co-operative plowing association for the purpose of enabling them to get through with their spring plowing despite labor scarcity. They secured a 5-horsepower tractor and a three-furrow plow, the expense of the work performed by the machine to be rated according to the area cultivated for each member. Lots were drawn for the first use of the plow, and after the machine has been around once the order will be reversed, but in all cases preference is to be given for the heavier land, which can be plowed only in fine weather.



What You Surely Need

is a healthy, active, industrious liver.

Small doses, taken regularly, insure that.

Maybe You Need a purgative sometimes. Then take one larger dose.

Keep that in mind; it will pay you rich dividends in Health and Happiness.



Genuine bears Signature

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

Boys for the Farms

It should be a matter of congratulation that so many Calgary boys in the public schools announce their desire to become farmers. That is not the experience in city schools of the east, where the tendency is to pass up the farm for some urban occupation. And the school board will be in good business if it makes moves to strengthen this good tendency on the part of the rising generation. In such a country as Alberta there should be at least as many city school boys graduate to the farms as pass into professional and industrial life.—Calgary Herald.

CURE COWS' CAKED BAGS

With EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by all Dealers
Douglas & Company, Napanee, Ont

It Does

"Three moves are as bad as a fire."
"Yep. And one visit of the paper hangers beats a cyclone."

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic Is All You Need

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Maude Bagge, Leuberg, Sask., says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and tonic. I was very much run down when I began using the Pills, and a few boxes fully restored my health."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Cook's Tour

Halter—Madame, the new cook has come and she wants to know where she will keep her motor.—Life.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Change of Seed an Actual Injury

Will we ever learn that change of seed does not necessarily mean an improvement? Every experiment so far conducted has shown that a change produced a decreased tonnage and lowered quality when other factors were alike. One can easily account for the loss from the fact that after a plant becomes adjusted to the soil and climatic conditions a change will require a readjustment.

There is an old saying that three moves are equal to a fire; that is, a person cannot be continually changing and not suffer loss.

The plant suffers as much as the human when we do not give it a chance to learn its environment.—Dean H. F. Cook, of the New York State School of Agriculture.

At It Bright and Early

"When you go home full, what does your wife say to you?"

"Nothing."

"Lucky man."

"She waits till the morning."

STARTED WORK AGAIN AFTER 60

St. Raphael, Ont.
"Forty years ago I had such pains in my back that I could not walk. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them, and found the pains were leaving me and that I was feeling better. After I had taken six other boxes of

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

I felt as well and strong as I did at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old.
Frank Lealand.
All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.



INFLUENZA

CATARHIAL FEVER, PINK EYE, SHIPPING FEVER, EPIZOOTIC

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured. Cows and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND; 3 to 6 doses often cure; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillfully prepared scientific compound. Any druggist will supply you.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Arsenical Fly Poison Rated as Dangerous

United States Government Issues Warning on the Peril of Fly Poison

Dr. Ernest A. Sweet, passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, is the author of a government health bulletin on "The Transmission of Disease by Flies," which contains a timely warning on the dangers of arsenical fly poison. Dr. Sweet considers their use a menace which threatens every home. That the fly poison peril is a real one is proved by the fact that the American Press has recorded 106 child poisoning cases in the last three years.

Dr. Sweet advises his readers to destroy flies some other way than with arsenical fly poison. He says, "Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, for the purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of the poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum, we believe that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly destroying devices must, therefore, be rated as extremely dangerous and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH

Port Hood Island.

Assist Our Basic Industry

What Happens to Agricultural College Students

An interesting registration scheme has been conducted by President Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg, to ascertain what agricultural students do when they leave college. The results that he has obtained from those at present enrolled in that institution show that 38 girl students out of 83 will go to their own farm homes for the summer, 7 will take outside farm work, 5 will go as housekeepers, 5 as schoolteachers, one nursing, one once work, and one dress-making, 22 not having reported.

Of the male students 52 out of 122 will go to their parents' farms and work, 32 will go to their own farms, 2 to creamery work, 6 are willing to work on farms, but are not yet placed, and 30 are not yet heard from.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

Liberty Worth Fighting For

Great Britain, after requiring her own manhood to join the colors, wants no shirkers of alien nationality on her soil. This is a holy war. It will decide whether freedom is to persist or perish, and those who say they have come to England in pursuit of liberty must be ready to fight for it and her.—London Daily Mail.

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is earning it today, as it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

Just Absent-Mindedness

An Irishman, having signed the pledge, was charged soon afterward with being drunk.

"It was absent-mindedness," said Pat, "an' a habit I have of talkin' with myself. I sed to meself, says I, 'Pat, come in an' have a drink.' 'No,' says I, 'I've sworn off.' 'Then I'll drink alone,' says I to meself, 'an' you kin wait outside,' says I. 'An' when meself cum out, faith, an' lo an' behold you if Pat wasn't drunk.'—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lady—Really, sir, I don't like to deprive you of your comfortable seat. Pat—Be the powers, ma'am, it was comfortable no longer when Ol saw ye standin'.

"Why don't you ever laugh at my jokes?" "Because I was brought up to respect old age and feebleness."

Have you Indigestion?

Your food will continue to disagree with you, and cause distress until you strengthen your digestive organs, and tone and sweeten the stomach. You can do this quickly and surely by promptly taking a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Their natural action relieves the stomach of undigested food, stimulates the flow of gastric juice, renews the activity of the liver and bowels, and strengthens the digestive system. Take them with confidence, for 60 years' experience prove that Beecham's Pills

Are good for the Stomach

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOSE VIGOR, VIM, ENERGY, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BLOOD POISON, PILLS. EITHER NO DRUGGISTS OR MAIL \$1. POST 4 CTS. FORTGEAR CO. 18 BEECHAM ST. NEW YORK. LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. NEW TRI NEW DRUGGISTS (ASTORIA) FORMERLY EAST TO TOWN. **THERAPION** LATEST CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BOX. GOVT. STAMP APPLIED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

TYPHOID

Is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BURLINGTON, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

COOK'S COFFIN ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont. (Formerly W. H. Underhill)

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural method permanently restores natural speech. Graduates pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature. THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE KITCHENER, CANADA

MONEY ORDERS

Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Measure for Measure

The enemy must be met with measure for measure if we are to deserve victory; and we shall not get it unless we are prepared to put the last ounce of our strength into this year's campaign. He is staking everything. Disaster in the coming months will be for her utterly irreparable; she will be stripped of all reserves of power, and must go down. But to inflict such disaster we must bring all our strength to bear; we shall have to deal with efforts more desperate than the enemy has yet put forth, for his only policy now is to "let everything go in." That policy we shall meet and shatter if the nation maintains its determined purpose to face every sacrifice for which the government may call.—London Daily Telegraph.

A politician never forgets his place if he is appointed to a good one.

After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime. Murine's for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Bore Eyes—Granulated Eyes. Murine's—Refreshes, Moistens, and is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUT NEW EYES. Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

COMBINE TO FREE WORLD FROM MILITARISM AND ABSOLUTISM

THREE WAYS PRESENTED OF ENDING THE WAR

Increasing Indications That the Central Powers Are Casting About for Some Way to Bring the War to an End, as the Final Catastrophe is Drawing Near

Ex-President Taft, in a speech delivered a few days ago in New York, said "the world is out to suppress militarism and absolutism, and the curse will pass from Germany when the Hohenzollern dynasty is overthrown, and the people have taken the government into their own hands." In this statement he has indicated two of the ways in which Germany is undergoing strangulation; a third one is the economic deterioration of the whole empire. In other words, the pressure on Germany is that of three differing but correlated forces—military, exerted by means of armies and navies; economic, caused by unprofitable expenditures and an effective blockade, and political, encouraged and intensified by the so far successful revolution in Russia. Any one of these factors might prove, acting alone, inadequate to effect the collapse of Germany's resisting power; it seems absolutely certain that their close co-operation must soon reduce the "Central Powers" to submission. If it does not, the final catastrophe will be all the more complete when it does come. Subjugation, exhaustion, connote inevitable threefold ruin.

There are daily increasing indications that all the Central Powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—are casting about for some way of bringing the war to an end. They know by this time that there is not the slightest chance of a break-up of the Allied combination against them. While the Allies are not likely to make a separate peace with any of the nations on the other side, the fact that it is open to them to do so may be a means of bringing an irresistible pressure to bear on Germany to ask for peace terms, with an honest offer of reasonable conditions. Meanwhile the fighting must go on. In such a war there can be no provisional cessation of hostilities. Against a foe so efficient as the German armies in France and Belgium there must be maintained an increasingly vigorous and sustained series of attacks. Sooner or later the whole combination must break down, and the harder the pressure the shorter will be the interval of suspense and sacrifice.—Toronto Globe.

"You say that Miss Oldstyle is suffering from severe mental shock? What caused it?" "Why, she's been claiming that she's only twenty-eight years old and then somebody found her name in one of those '30-Years Ago' columns in the newspapers."

Contentment in India

Large Portion of the Country Is Not Under British Administration

"The notion prevails in the United States that all India belongs to the British and is administered by them," says Saint Nihil Singh in a recent interview. "This is an utterly erroneous idea. A very large and populous portion of the peninsula is in the possession of its own people, and is ruled by them, with little or no interference from the British. I have coined the term 'Indian India' to differentiate between the India belonging to Indians and that in the possession of the British. Indian India, with its area of 850,000 square miles, is almost one-third as large as continental United States. Its population, 78,000,000 persons, is a little more than four-fifths that of this country. Politically, British India is united. It is divided into three presidencies and twelve provinces, which are under the supreme government of India, presided over by the Viceroy and Governor-General, who is under the Secretary of State for India—a member of the British cabinet. Indian India, on the contrary, is not one political entity."

"During recent years I have had the privilege of coming in close contact with several Indians who rule in their own right and name, and I have watched their public and private lives. Without a single exception, I have found the Indian rulers to be men of great administrative capacity and statesmanship, all devoted to the welfare of their subjects and interested in all sorts of reform movements. Not many public servants or business men in America or elsewhere work so hard as do these Indian potentates."

Didn't Correct Her

"That dame asked me for some commuted lye," said the grocer's new boy with a grin. "You didn't correct her, did you?" asked the grocer.

"Aw, nix! I'm onto me job better than dat. I jest banded her a can of consecrated lye an' said 'nothing'."—Exchange.

Cautious, Piscatorial Enthusiast—"My man, is this public water?" Native—"Yes."

"Then it won't be a crime if I land a fish?"

"No; it'll be a miracle!"—Idens.

The "Groundwork" of Health, Comfort and Economy



when days are wet and "all out-doors" is sloppy, is a good pair of rubbers, rubber boots or rubber farm shoes.

The sure guide to good rubber footwear—your guarantee of service and protection—is one of these Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"
"MERCHANTS" - "DAISY"
"MAPLE LEAF" - "DOMINION"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire

EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.

SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA

38 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA



Gerard in Berlin

Hated by Germans for His Sympathy With British Prisoners

The plain talk by T. W. Gerard, ex-minister to Germany, in New York about the treatment given prisoners by the Germans, is merely a repetition of what he said to the authorities in Berlin. His unpopularity in Berlin because of his refusal to keep his eyes shut to conditions was extreme. A correspondent of an English paper, writing after escaping from the German capital, said of Ambassador Gerard:

"Of the neutral ambassadors that I met in Berlin the only one who seemed to me to have any outstanding personality was Mr. Gerard, the American ambassador, who shared with Mr. Lloyd George the reputation of being the best hated man in the Fatherland."

"At the Wilhelmstrasse he was positively detested because of his outspoken remarks about the disgraceful condition of the British prisoner camps in Germany, and also because of his repeated warnings to the German government as to the grave effect on German-American diplomatic relations that would be caused by resumption of unlimited piracy. There was much talk of a plot to murder him, and I recall the great excitement which prevailed when he was the object of a rude demonstration at the theatre."

An American Tribute

Caspar Whitney in the New York Evening Post

England's conduct towards her German residents and her German prisoners and the German dead shot down from those assassins of the air, the Zeppelins, and delivered up by those assassins of the deep, the U-boats, has provided an exhibition of broad-mindedness and of the sporting spirit such as the world has not before recorded. To observe the collective Englishman at work in his town or on the march or on the firing line is to impel you to take off your hat to him. Those Americans who now seize upon every pretext to take a fling at England will be thanking God before the German beast is beaten into compliance with decency that England is England, and that the spirit to uphold national honor and to fight for human rights still rules at least in the land of our Pilgrim forefathers.

Huns Grossly Deceived

Women Most Gullible of all. Writes Northcliffe's Man

Writing of middle class Germans, Mr. D. Thomas Curtin said: "While there are an increasing number of doubters among the German mankind as to the accuracy of statements issued by the government, in the class with which I mostly came into contact in Germany the women are blindfolded and believe all they are told. So strong, too, is the influence of government propaganda on the people of Germany that in a town where I met two English ladies married to Germans, they believed that Germany had Verdun in her grasp, had annihilated the English troops (mainly black) on the Somme had defeated the British fleet in the battle of Skagerrack (butland), and reduced the greater part of the fortifications, docks, and munition factories of London to ruins by Zeppelins. Their anguish for the fate of their English relations was sincere, and they were intensely hopeful that England would accept any sort of terms of peace in order to prevent the invasions which some people in Germany still believe possible."

Austrian Balderdash

How Strange Is the Austrian Idea of State

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, organ of the Austrian Socialists, quotes the following passage from the Reichsbote, the organ of the court party, as a typical example of the condensed balderdash characteristic of this paper:

"In all that concerns the spirit of public circumstances, the justice and righteousness of the government of the State, the unity of the constitution and its policy during the war, we in Austria are incomparably superior to our enemies. How grandly stands the constitution of Austria-Hungary beside the constitutions of States like France and America, where the leaders of the nation are condemned to be mere mouthpieces for plutocrats."

"Austria declared war on Serbia because our splendid heir to the throne had been murdered, and because it was necessary to root out the nests of the conspirators. How absolutely moral was such a motive for war! How grand the Austrian idea of State!"

It might be well while you are correcting your disobedient offspring to remember that you did not die young.

Gruby—Don't you think we should have a more elastic currency? Blaggo—It's elastic enough. Why don't they make it more adhesive?

W. N. U. 1155

VALUE OF THE HOME TOWN TO ITS ADJACENT FARMING COMMUNITY

ARGUMENT FROM BASIS OF DOLLARS AND CENTS

Building Up the Town Adds Dollars to the Value of the Farm Land and Other Fixed Investments; and Means Greater Social and Educational Advantages

The closer your land is to a good town, the more money it takes to buy it. We all know that. About the first thing the owner tries to do when you dicker for a piece of land, is to justify the high price you are asking by pointing out how close the land is to town and the good roads leading to it. He knows this is the most appealing argument he can put up.

Land close to town and adjoining good roads is not only desirable because crops can be marketed with the least trouble and expense, but there are other social and economical advantages as well.

Consider the cold matter of what a town is worth to the people owning land in the vicinity, measured from a dollars and cents standpoint. Mr. O. R. Johnson of the Missouri Agricultural Station made a careful investigation of 630 farms and he proved by actual figures what a lot of us have known in a general way for a long time.

For instance, in the locality investigated, the 79 farms within two miles of town had an average value of \$78.70 per acre as compared with \$70.20 per acre for the 183 farms from two to four miles from town; \$60.90 per acre for the 126 farms four to six miles from town; \$58.20 for the 113 farms six to eight miles from town; and \$55.90 for the 149 farms over eight miles from town.

Mr. Johnson says that the most rapid decrease in value occurred in the first six miles, after which the difference of a mile or two from town made less relative difference.

In another instance, he points out that 42 farms valued at \$100 or more per acre, had an average haul of about two and one-half miles to market; 92 in the \$80 group had nearly three miles, and the 275 in the \$60 group five miles to haul, while 246 in the \$40 group averaged six and one-fourth miles to town.

These figures are startling. Listen to this:

In one locality investigated, a farm of 160 acres two and one-half miles from town had a market value of \$16,000, while the same kind of farm located six and one-fourth miles from town was only \$6,000. And still, if you told the man who owned the first farm that his home town was actually worth in dollars and cents to him, personally, \$10,000, he would probably spend a good deal of time trying to show you that he would be better off without the town at all. We have gotten so in the habit of lambasting our home town, most of the time for some petty political reason, that we frequently refuse to see the truth when it is placed before us in actual figures.

Just the same, when we get off by ourselves, overcome our jealousies and temporarily forget about the town man that we have it in for, then we really have to admit that the home town is far and away the most valuable asset to every man, woman and child in the community.

This leads us a step further. Once we commence asking questions, we no longer have one of them answered, then we ask another. Our first question was "What's the good of the home town?" and we answered it by saying that, among other things, it really donated \$10,000 to one man and like amounts, proportionately, to every other man owning land in the community.

And now we ask the second question, "What makes a real, live, valuable home town?" We might dodge the question by answering "lots of things," but, really, if we are honest, we will get close to the truth by saying, "The merchants," because without the merchants there would be no town. It is just as impossible to have a town without merchants as it is to have a lake without water. The merchants make the town just as the water makes the lake. Of course, other things have to be favorable, but the fact remains, that without merchants, you would have no town, and the better the mercantile establishments, the better the town—all ways.

Now, we move along to the third question, "How is the home town to have good merchants?" Dear friends, there is no secret about it at all. Good stores in your home town are the result of growth. They have to be invited, encouraged and maintained. You have to get them just like you mature superior cattle, horses and hogs, by treating them fairly and giving them a chance to grow.

In the language of the street, "You can't play a lone hand in your community and get away with it very long," and the business game is just the same. If the town is to help you, you must help the town, and the beauty of it is, by benefiting the town, you always and invariably benefit yourself most.

These benefits are direct and indirect. Building up the town adds dollars to the value of your land and other fixed investments. That point is settled. Nobody seriously disputes it. It means greater social and educational advantages, benefits that cannot be measured by dollars and cents, but while apparently indirect, they are direct again in the sense that they add to the value of your fixed investments, because these are among the desirable things for which people generally are willing to pay.

In summing up, as the lawyers say, sifting out all the evidence and considering a few pertinent facts, you first want a good home town, and you want it as near to you as possible—and, further, you want good roads leading to it.

Now, to have a good town, you must have good stores—there is no other way to make it—and to have good stores and good merchants, you must give them a chance to live, thrive and grow. You must treat them fairly. You do not abuse your stock, because such treatment does not pay, and the same personal interest is at stake in community building. You must consider the merchants of your town as a community investment in which you are both indirectly and directly interested. You are a stockholder, as it were, in your home town, and the better you make your home town, the better your investment will be.

You can't make your home town better unless you are on the square with it and give the business interests there the proper chance for a normal and legitimate growth. Remember the story of the farmer who was so selfish and short-sighted that he tried to make money by stunting his hogs. When he finally sold the hogs, he found that he had paid a mighty big price for the feed he had saved.

Just how many of us have driven into town with any thought of what our loss would be if that town were wiped out entirely and never replaced? How many of us have considered that the town really meant anything to us except for a little wild talk on our part at times? How many of us have considered that the merchants of the town were conferring upon us, and upon all members of the community, advantages worth in dollars and cents immeasurably more than any profits they got out of us?

"So you have taken to carrying around a monkey? This is going too far."

"Well, you never go anywhere with me," was his wife's somewhat ambiguous retort.

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

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QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

With a Tank Crew

Tank Is Like a Giant Wedge in a Cut of Butter

Virtually all of the members of the British "tank" crews on the Somme front have been decorated with the military cross. And along with the report of the decorations comes the first narrative of the sensations of a man within the "tank" during an attack.

A French machine gunner who was in one of the "tanks" during their first use at the Somme writes in the magazine *Lecture Pour Tous*:

"It sounds like a myriad of hailstones beating against the window panes of a moving train, when in a 'tank' under infantry fire.

"We are in the front line with our 'tanks' in little groups of crews. There are the crew of the *Crème de Menthe*, of the *Diplodocus*, and one ironically styled the *Boches' Victory*.

"Suddenly the glare of a rocket lights up the sky, followed by ten twenty, thirty others. A sharp whistle sounds strangely in our prison. The hour has really come; we are to start. My heart is beating violently—I do not know why. One needs to have 'sea legs' in this carcass of steel.

The motor system of our tank is gripping the soil, sticking to it, gliding and dragging itself along like a centipede. As we advance the earth everywhere around our track is plowed up and thrown aside. Heavens, how stifling it is!

"A heavy thud and then a flash over my head. Our tank is trembling from top to bottom, and has stopped for the eighth of a second. We have just fired. This perpetual rumbling over my head has a disturbing effect, the machine resounds, the air vibrates. *Took! Took! Took!* Thousands of rock-tocks re-echo on the steel sides of our tank. The German guns have opened fire on us. But they have as much effect on our machine as pellets of bread against a wall.

"Splinters of wood jump up on all sides of us. I have the sensation of being in the interior of a gigantic iron wedge which is cutting through something like butter. We fire with out ceasing, hand on gun and eye glued to the loophole pierced in the steel, with the sweat pouring down our foreheads.

"Another violent shock, a heavy blow and a crashing. We were going straight through a wall. We are pulverizing machine guns. Grenades burst upon our armor. We are in the midst of the 'nest.' All at once German heads with terror on their faces appear on both sides of us. Now it is my turn and that of my comrades. Our machine guns crackle.

"The Germans are in the greatest disorder. They throw themselves flat on their stomachs, they raise their arms to heaven, some of them try to run away. A whistle sounds in the tank and it stops. Then wild cheers come faintly to my ears. And I see our boys in possession of the German 'nest.'

In the Form of a Parable

Wherein the Citizen Had all the Chances Against Him

A man notorious as a killer called up the police and said:

"If any citizen walks down the street without wearing a red and white blazer I shall step out from my hiding place and shoot him."

"This threat was noised about, and one citizen who had business away from home went to the police for advice. After five days the police answered:

"We shall not send a policeman with you, as has been suggested. You have a perfect right to walk the streets."

The citizen inquired what would happen if the author of the threat made it good. The police replied:

"Manifestly, you will be shot. As for our action, that is something to be decided after the act. You may be sure that we will then take vigorous steps."

This closed the conversation, leaving the citizen just where he had been five days before.—*New York Sun*.

A little girl was dipping her dolly's pinafore in a basin. So her father, who had been watching her, said:

"What are you doing, Nellie?"

"I'm trying to dye dolly's pinafore red, papa."

"Red! And what are you dying it with?"

"Beer, papa."

"Beer! Why, whoever told you beer was a dye?"

"I heard mama say it was beer that made your nose so red, so I thought—"

"Here, Mary, take this child away."

Keeping Back the Tide

The general council of the bar association of England has passed a motion declaring against the admission of women to the practice of law. These learned gentlemen ought to remember the famous story of Mrs. Partington, who sought to keep back the Atlantic tide with her broom.—*Vancouver Sun*.

Lady (engaging a pageboy): Well, how soon can you come?

Page: At once, mum.

Lady: But surely your present mistress won't like that?

Page: Oh, yes she will, mum. She'll be only too glad to get rid of me!

The War Toll of the Blood

Some Peerage in Danger of Extinction Through Losses in War

Close upon 120 sons of peers have so far fallen in the campaign, and of this number no fewer than 62 were heirs to titles. In some cases a peer has lost two heirs in succession, Lord de Blaquiere being the latest to suffer this double bereavement, which has also fallen upon Lord Stratheden and Campbell has lost son and eldest grandson.

In a number of cases the war has resulted in peerages being in danger of extinction through the deaths in action of the only heirs. Unless action is taken in the form of new creations, with special remainders, the marquises of Lincolnshire and the baronies of Knaresborough, Playfair, Ribblesdale, Rosmead, Stamfordham, St. Davids, and de Blaquiere are likely to lapse.

In addition, 16 holders of peerages, have given their lives for the Empire, there being no heirs in two cases, those of Lord Kesteven and Lord Llangattoch.

One of the saddest losses in the peerage was the death in Germany of Viscount Creighton shortly before his father, the Earl of Erne, died in the United Kingdom, leaving a seven-year-old boy to inherit the honors.

Ian Hay on Preparedness

Captain Beith Points Out What Lack of It Has Cost Britain

National training for America? There I am neither qualified nor entitled to offer advice. I know the difficulties with which the true American has to contend in this matter. I know that this vast country of yours is more of a continent than a country, and that so long as your enormous tide of immigration continues it will be a matter of immense difficulty to develop a national sense of personal responsibility.

I also know that your Middle West is inhabited by people, many of whom have never even seen the sea, who are rendered incapable by their environment of realizing the immensity of the external dangers and I see how dangerous it would be to enforce upon them a measure which they regard as ridiculous.

But on this great subject of preparedness I can refer you to the case of my own country—not as an example, but as a warning. We were caught unprepared. In consequence we had to sacrifice our best, our very best, the kind that can never be replaced in any country, just because they hurried to the rescue and allowed themselves to be wiped out, while the country behind them was being aroused and prepared. That is the price that we have paid, and no ultimate victory, however glorious, can recompense us for that criminal waste of the flower and pride of our youth and manhood at the outset.

Lady Mackworth's Success

Takes Over Yet Another New Business for Father

Lady Mackworth, daughter of Baron Rhondra, of Wales, who has been called the most successful English business woman, has just taken over the management of a large German drug business in England which her father purchased at auction a few months ago.

Baron Rhondra, now in the Lloyd George cabinet as president of the Local Government Board, is known as "the British coal king." He has much faith in woman's business ability. His wife, the Baroness Rhondra, is manager of a mineral water company at Fulham. His reliance upon his daughter's business skill was illustrated in 1915, when, during his absence in Canada in connection with the organization of the supply of munitions, he entrusted her with the oversight of his entire business in Great Britain.

"I am a firm believer in woman's capacity for business," said Lady Mackworth in taking over her new venture, "and I look forward to the time when 'Smith and Daughter' will excite no more comment over the entrance of a business house than does 'Smith and Son' today."

He Wants the Cold Truth

When a man lands out of bed on a cold floor and goes down into a cold kitchen to start a fire in a cold stove, and walks down into a cold cellar to shake the furnace, and then looks at the family thermometer to find that its only 15 degrees below zero, can you blame him for wanting to blow in a quarter for a new thermometer that will tell the truth?—*Guelph Mercury*.

Life in the Navy

"And what do you sailors do?" asked a visitor on one of our battleships.

"Well," responded the jolly tar, "we does what we please until we are told to do something else, and then we does that something else pretty darn quick."

Post Orderly (to last-joined recruit, whose letters, addressed "Mr. Jones," having caused the former much trouble in discovering the right owner)—My lad, every man has a rank. You must tell your friends to put 'Private' on your letters.

Very good Sergeant.

The next letters arrived: "Strictly Private—Mr. Jones."

City Ways for Country Stores

Country Merchant Can Utilize City Store Methods to Good Advantage

A department store draws a fine trade from the surrounding farming sections because the proprietor pays as much attention to keeping country customers informed about what is going on in the store as he does to keeping city shoppers posted.

This merchant values his country patronage. He considers it worth a good deal of effort, and says it is a mistake to think that country customers are either small buyers or bargain hunters of cheap goods. Many of them still cling to the end-of-the-week buying habit, which he caters to. They also have a keen eye for such legitimate bargains as occur in every store through stock moving. Again, they are attracted even more by the regular arrival of new merchandise in his different departments and the store appeals to them most of all as a place where something is always happening in merchandise.

Much has been said about the handicaps suffered by country stores in competition with city stores and mail order houses. Probably the chief difficulty is that customers of the average country store have never been taught to watch it as a place where something interesting in merchandise may happen at almost any time. The country merchant gets in goods from week to week. But his customers usually have to discover for themselves what is new in ribbons, shoes, crockery or breakfast foods, because he does not advertise novelties, or even display them.

From time to time the country merchant could gather up dead ends of merchandise and close them out at cut prices, turning them into money and fresh stock. The city stores all do that. But such sales are rare in country stores.

In meeting competition the country merchant has attached too much importance to the fancied attractions of cheapness. Here is a skillful city merchant who assures him that cheapness is not the best appeal to country customers.

City stores use merchandise as an attraction—as news. They draw customers because everybody is interested in seeing what is new, novel and pretty, and such displays educate people in personal appearance and comfort.

The country merchant cannot compete in size and range of stock. But what he has he can show to better advantage, and he can teach customers that on one day of the week, at least, if they visit his store, they will find new goods worth seeing, placed where they can be seen, as well as find old goods at money-saving prices. On a small scale almost every country store can utilize these city store methods. It is common mercantile experience that they pay wherever used intelligently.—*The Commercial*.

Will the Kaiser Resign?

May Yet Be Forced to Save Germany by Abdicating

It looks as if Bavaria is to be the stormy petrel of the German Empire. It is well-known that the South-German party is more alive today than it has been since Bismarck "threw dust in its eyes," and got his Confederation scheme agreed to by Bavarian rulers. An association, known as the South Men of Germany has issued a pamphlet in which the writer compares the situation in Germany today with that of France in 1814 and 1815, and asks if the Kaiser will save Germany by abdication as Napoleon saved France.

It says that victory for Germany is impossible, and that the opinion is gaining ground in the country that only a change of dynasty can mitigate the conditions of defeat.

The writer suggests that the substitution of Wittelsbach (the House of Bavaria) for Hohenzollern would be a guarantee for peace in Europe and also offer the prospect of a Greater Germany in spite of defeat.

He advances a program of "Great Germanists," as against that of the "Fan-Germans," and defines it as the inclusion of the Germans of the Austrian Empire, which is clearly approaching its death agony. He thinks that the substitution of Wittelsbach for Hohenzollern would facilitate the inclusion of Austrian Germans in the Empire and at the same time would render possible the establishment of cordial relations with England and France, who would never willingly consent to treat with the Kaiser or the Crown Prince.

Commenting upon the pamphlet, the *Volksrecht* says that it represents a movement against the Hohenzollerns which is widely spread in Bavaria and practically all South Germany.

The Limitless North

I have every confidence in the agricultural possibilities of the north. After having lived there long enough to take off three harvests I feel that we have a truly wonderful farming country, and that crops will some time be found growing as far north as James Bay. At James Bay, near Moose Factory, Indians are producing corn each year, and what is more they are producing their own seed.—*R. H. Clemens, Superintendent Month Farm, New Ontario, in Farmer's Advocate*.

Platinum \$100 per Ounce

War Has Almost Completely Cut Off the Supply

The war in Europe has cut off the supply of platinum. In December this heaviest of metals reached the unprecedented price of \$100 an ounce—four times the price in 1908, and more than four times the value of an ounce of gold. The warring nations have forbidden their citizens to export platinum, because it is used in making munitions, and the consequent shortage has greatly inconvenienced manufacturers of fine jewelry and of electrical, photographic, dental and surgical supplies. In Germany many manufacturers have already substituted where they can an alloy of rhodium and palladium, two other metals of the platinum family. Instead of platinum wire, American manufacturers of electrical supplies are using for the lead-wires in electric lamps wire made of nickel-chromium, metallic tungsten or molybdenum. For the ignition points of spark plugs they are using tungsten and for the resistance wires of electric furnaces, molybdenum. Most of the platinum comes from a comparatively small area in Russia among the Ural mountains where the metal occurs in deposits of alluvial gravel along the banks and beneath the beds of the rivers.

On the Western Front

Everything Indicates the Ascendancy of the Franco-British Armies

I will simply record the impression that nearly every such observer carries away with him, namely, that on the western front—in effect, the only land front of final consequence—the main issue is decided. It must be taken for what it is worth. War is an immense complex of moral and material conditions. At the front you see one side of the material issue. You do not see the other. You have the reports which you hope and believe are the true ones; you have not the reports that may set the special facts you note or are detailed to you in a different light. But one thing you can discern, for it is borne in on you with every wind of the spirit that blows. A force of increasing power, mobility, morale, stands against a force decreasing relatively in all these particulars. The tests of this assertion? They are many.

Today the Franco-British armies are an essentially unharrassed body of soldiers and workers, pursuing their many tasks of transport, fortification, artillery menace and preparation, with little interruption from the enemy. The German armies are an essentially harrassed body. Their trenches, batteries, lines of communication, are more constantly under fire from a greater number of guns, and are more often raided, as the result of offensive actions, small and great, a heavy drain of prisoners and a considerable and growing stream of deserters, whose excuses for finding their way from their lines to ours fail to cover the truth that they are sick of the war. No such diminution affects the other. The fiercer pressure of the grand assault has been such as to cause a loss in the battles of the Somme which a calculation, based on the German statistics, fixes at 700,000 men, drawn from over 130 divisions—all passed through the fire of these engagements. There is not a comparable total of British and French losses.

The general effect of annoyance and attrition reflects itself, again, in the nervous, homesick, desperately weary and unhappy tone of the letters of the German soldiers and the physical condition of the prisoners. The armies thus assailed are not so well-fed as they were, nor as regularly supplied. As our gun-power grows and the "strafing" of the German trenches is pursued through this wet and lowering winter—thus far the worst of the three—there must be further slips in the yielding morale of their wonderful organization. I witnessed one of these annoying actions, and was assured that it was typical. The German artillery reply was hardly noticeable. All along the line the roll of our fire hardly stops; and its severity and power of concentration are fed from a steadily broadening stream of supply which grows more mobile, and qualifies the static character of the front. In the earlier stages of the war the endurance was usually on our side, the punishment on theirs. Their policy of reserving fire is, of course, a plan of economy for the spring battles; but it implies a long and grave discouragement of their much tried ranks.—*By H. W. M. in London Nation*.

Electrification Demand

If the railways are confronted with a need for more motive power, why not make it electric motive power? There is constantly increasing pressure in large cities for electrification. The next five years must see electrification begun in Chicago. Electric locomotives will have to be substituted for steam engines. To begin the substitution now will mean fewer steam engines on the junk pile when the change has been accomplished.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Easy Marks

"This world would be a pleasanter place if there were not so many fools in it."

"Yes; but it would be more difficult to make a living."—*Boston Transcript*.

The Mind of a German Soldier

Only Hope for Fatherland Is Destruction of the War Party

Here is an extract from the diary of a German soldier of the 3rd Ersatz regiment, taken prisoner in France, published in the *Manchester Guardian*:

"The war is a low, scoundrelly affair. The German government deceives the people. One sees it very clearly in this wholesale murder. One can hardly help being ashamed of being a German. Since we put up with this we must turn our rifles round and destroy the whole government. That gang have caused us to be killed. Remember this, if I don't come back, dear Greta. It is already quite clear that Germany is losing and getting into a horrible state."

It would be a hopeful thing for Germany and the world if this feeling were widespread. The men who are actually in the fighting can do little to make their convictions and their influence count. But perhaps a day of retribution is coming.—*Toronto Star*.

Why Our Potatoes Are Dear

Reported That Enormous Quantities Have Been Shipped to Cuba

Canadians will find food for serious reflection in a statement sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce from Cuba by J. C. Manzer, who represents that department and the New Brunswick government there. He tells of the enormous quantities of Canadian potatoes that have been shipped to Havana. He says:

"The arrivals of potatoes this week at the port of Havana amounted to 21,508 sacks and barrels. The entire shipment came from New Brunswick, and it was necessary to put on an additional steamer from Boston in order to handle this large quantity. Shipments were sold for \$135,552 at Havana, and are the most valuable Canadian shipments of potatoes that ever arrived in one week."

"During the five months ending January 30, when shipments of the 1916 crop have been coming forward, Canada has shipped to Cuba 250,000 sacks and barrels of potatoes, which were sold for upwards of \$1,400,000."

Yet Great Britain, the allies and Canada herself are short of potatoes.

Germany and Neutral Public Opinion

Hun Conduct Is a Perpetual Affront to Civilization

Germany was disqualified for making a favorable impression on neutrals by the deeply-ingrained contempt of German officialdom for public opinion. In the German official view public opinion is to be formed, not by thinking but by telling people what to think. The official view is promulgated and well disciplined. Germany accepts it, but with western nations, used to a free press, the system fails. Moreover, the whole German theory and practice of war, including the assault on Belgium, the bombing of cities, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the shooting of Edith Cavell and the deportations of civilians, was framed with absolute disregard for what outsiders might think; how could it be imagined that words would offset deeds? The German propaganda has been clumsy enough, but if it had been far more adroit it could hardly have conciliated opinion abroad while Germany's conduct was a perpetual affront to civilization.—*Springfield Republican*.

Fifteen Times to the Rescue

A splendid feat of seamanship, which we trust the Silent Service will not keep to itself altogether, was performed when two destroyers collided recently. In spite of the raging storm and a pitch dark night, the commander of a rescuing destroyer brought his vessel alongside one of the sinking ships 15 times, and succeeded in taking off the whole crew. And not a word has been published of what the Navy regards as one of the most splendid and daring feats of seamanship ever accomplished. But this is the tradition of those who form the finest weapon ever forged. Our heroes on the sea know, and to them it is all-sufficing.

If He Is Honest!

The lethargy of the mother country in dealing with the liquor question is the text of much reproach in the Canadian press. It is largely exaggerated and the Englishman may be forgiven a smile at the pictures current of him in Canada as clogged in all his activities by abuse of alcohol. But he cannot withhold his admiration for the spontaneous effort of a whole people to deal with a great evil; nor, if he is honest, can he set aside the disturbing speculations that arise as to why no comparative effort has been made here.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Murderer—Is this the guy who is to defend me?

Judge—Yes, he's your lawyer.

Murderer—If he should die could I have another?

Judge—Yes.

Murderer—Can I see him alone for a few minutes?

The man who itches for fame must scratch around pretty lively to secure it.

Vast Wealth of An Inland Sea

Hundreds of Men Contribute to the Success of Lake Winnipeg's Fishing Industry

The ninth greatest volume of fresh water in the world is Lake Winnipeg—a vast inland sea, the geographical measurements of which exceeds three hundred miles. Its widest portion, and this occurs in northern confines, is about eighty miles. The aboriginal inhabitant of "the great lone land" in centuries long ago, cast his rude implement of fish capture into Lake Winnipeg; pioneer settlers of Rupert's Land traversed the lake en route from Hudson Bay. And now let us glance down the stream into modern years, times when the world is recognizing how vast the mercantile assets of Lake Winnipeg annually dispatched are. The whitefish of Lake Winnipeg is recognized by the epicurean community as the fish par excellence of its species. The capture of this fish is represented by upwards of seventy boats equipped with adequate netting. Then the fish are conveyed to various cold storage stations for packing, following which transport to Selkirk commences, a feature accomplished by a fleet of steamers. There are likewise seven tugs, and altogether two hundred men find employment on shipboard. At the stations, men in various capacities number in excess of two hundred. Activities of summer fishing commence June 1, continuing until the first day of August. At a later date, September 1, the fall fisheries are inaugurated; the fifteenth day of October terminates this. For pickered, activities begin on November 20, and continue throughout the winter months until May 1. It is not possible to locate any portion of Lake Winnipeg waters which are devoid of edible piscatorial denizens; a feature not indigenous to every waterway of greater dimensions. To operate Lake Winnipeg fisheries, several companies, two of which are the Northern and Northwest Navigation, form the principal participants. Various private individuals are also engaged in the industry; of these, Rodrick Smith of Selkirk, may be named. A large portion of the catch taken during the winter season, is dispatched from Riverton (formerly named Icelandic River); at the present time this town constitutes the northern terminus of railway transportation. The capacity of steamer vessels employed by the companies represent large tonnage. That well known craft, the Wolverine, possesses a cargo capacity of two hundred tons, and an amount of similar quantity is frequently the freight list of the steamer the Grand Rapids. For each sailboat the Department of Marine and Fishery regulations permit a usage of three thousand yards of net. A tug may utilize two thousand yards in excess of sailboat figures. The most prolific denizen of Lake Winnipeg waters is the whitefish; the tullabce or fresh water herring, is likewise abundantly supplied. As a preventative measure against fish depletion, hatcheries are established at Selkirk, Big Island, Dauphin River (the Little Saskatchewan). A system of cold storage is conducted at the following stations: Little and Big George Island, Sandy Islands (greater and lesser); at Black River (two); a similar number at Warren's Landing; at Eagle Island, operations are at present time not in progress. The piscatorial resources of Lake Winnipeg are not diminishing, but to the contrary. The present winter (1917) is attesting the fact that the lake's waters are teeming with fish life. Frequently has the remark been made by persons unacquainted with actual facts, that the fish are gradually migrating from Lake Winnipeg into waters of more northerly locations. Such statement is erroneous. It is correct that some species are prone to travel northward at the season of spawning; Lake St. Martin is the destination of such. But the migrants always return at a later date to their original lair beneath the waters of Lake Winnipeg. It would be an impossible undertaking for fish to reach places at which report states such are now found, for example, seven miles of rapids are existent betwixt Cedar Lake and the great waterway. Salt and ice, the medium considered by expert authority as the most serviceable method of freezing, is utilized at all stations. The fish species of Lake Winnipeg may be enumerated as follows: Sturgeon, whitefish, tullabce, pickered, perch, catfish, this latter finding ready market in Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City. The sturgeon is taken from the east shore of the lake and from Loos Straits in the northland. This piscatorial monster also occurs in Play-green Lake.

The docks at Selkirk present during the summer months a scene of great activity, and will convince any person of that which the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg are representative of. Steamers arrive daily, depositing consignments of frozen fish cargo into box cars alongside the wharves. The sales of this product are annually of stupendous amount. "The Bradbury" with other craft operated under the auspices of the Dominion government, maintains a vigilant watch over the lake, yet infringement of legislation is not frequent. A huge investment of financial capital has been made. Additional outlay is frequently expended and will

continue in expansion of Lake Winnipeg fisheries, greatest of such in the Canadian West.—J. D. A. Evans.

The Aristocrat of Dairymen

Canadian Butter Can Now Compete With all Others Without a Handicap

Marked expansion and a phenomenal development in the dairying industry of Alberta were two things emphasized at the Alberta Dairymen's convention at Calgary recently. Last year's production of butter in the province, from 15 creameries reporting, had been 8,400,000 pounds, an increase of over a million pounds over the previous year's production. The increase in cheese production was even more marked, 680,000 pounds having been produced in 1916 against 18,000 pounds in 1906. In connection with this convention, a Calgary newspaper takes the opportunity of voicing what western Canada, as every country of the world, owes to the Dane, the aristocrat of dairymen wherever he goes. "For years," says the Morning Albertan, "Denmark has monopolized the choicest markets of Great Britain for high-grade butter. Cold storage facilities have enabled Canada to compete with Denmark to some extent, but the finer flavor, the superior quality and the better keeping properties of the standardized product of the highly organized industry of Denmark has always given the Danish butter preference. Once out of cold storage, the Canadian butter deteriorated. Canadians attempted the methods of pasteurization, in which the Danes were so successful, but they failed. They did succeed in making a better butter than they could make from raw cream, but it was characterized by a 'fishy' flavor, never to be forgotten on a sensitive palate. Montreal shipments became notorious with the trade for a 'twang'."

"For some years all the resources of the dairy division of the department of agriculture have been devoted to experiments to overcome this. Every province has taken what steps it could in the matter. It remained for the dairy commissioner of Alberta, Mr. C. Marker, working in co-operation with the creameries and buttermakers of this young province, to overcome all obstacles in the course of a single year. A few months ago a carload of Alberta butter went to the old country and established the fact that henceforth Canadian butter can compete with all comers without a handicap. The notorious 'twang' is forever eliminated. In two years Alberta has captured her own market, the market of the coast, and the markets of Toronto and Montreal with her butter of superior flavor and keeping qualities."

"The dairy commissioner began by introducing the most up-to-date scientific methods of grading and standardizing cream and butter in every creamery throughout the province, just as soon as the dimensions of the industry warranted such regulation. After that he began a series of experiments, through the buttermakers in various creameries. To them he outlined the basic principles and directed the course to be pursued. Early in 1916, the perfect method was evolved. Since then Alberta creameries have manufactured 8,400,000 pounds of butter with the highest percentage of special grade ever produced in Canada. Alberta has become the peacemaker of the Dominion. The dairymen of Alberta have given a demonstration of successful co-operation which is in itself a wonderful thing and an augury for the future of this province."

"Such an achievement is an enviable pedestal for any public official. It crowns Mr. Marker's 16 and more years of patient effort in this office with complete success. It is a gift of service to empire, the patriotism of which cannot be measured. "It is perhaps not out of place to note here one significant fact. Mr. Marker, in the official service of Alberta and loyal to Canada, is by birth a Dane. Associated with him in his successful enterprise are a considerable number of his fellow-countrymen who are among the most efficient dairymen and best citizens of this province. To the Danish-Canadian leadership of Mr. Marker, and the loyal and intelligent perseverance of his compatriots, the Dominion of Canada owes one of the most important achievements in its dairy industry in many years."

Substitute for Wheat

New Variety of Beans Said to Contain all Food Elements of Wheat

There has been developed in South America a new variety of beans which contain all the food elements of wheat and four times as much can be produced to the acre. It is called "mulatinho." Over 2,000 tons of it were shipped from January 1 to October 31, 1916, from the state of Sao Paulo to the different states of Brazil and to foreign countries, particularly to Europe, for the feeding of the Allied soldiers, and they declare that soldiers in the trenches are growing fat on it. It is expected that an immense acreage will be planted this season, and that the product will come into direct competition with wheat. It is said that the flavor of these beans is so fascinating that they are preferred to any preparation of wheat.—Omaha World-Herald.

Improved Conditions Manifest In Russia

Peasants are Saving Money and Rising in the World

It is beyond question that the Russian peasant, who constitutes 80 per cent. of the population of Russia, has now in his hands an unprecedented amount of money, the result of more employment, much higher wages than were ever before paid, and a new habit of saving forced upon him by the cutting off of his former expenditures of vodka, and by a shortage in the supply of things he wants for his farming and household operations.

He is waiting for a chance to spend his savings for what he really wants, says a writer in "Russia." Those savings aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars. Buying farm machinery is said to be the one great outlet for them. The writer continues: "It should be considered that when a man has accumulated an unexpectedly large amount of money, he is pretty certain to spend a large portion of it for things he has long wanted, but has been unable to get. The desires of the Russian peasant, taking him en masse, are mainly restricted to his farm and to his home manufactures, if he carries on any such. A better house, and, especially, better furniture, appeal to him; but like the farmer everywhere else in the world, his first interest is to get more money out of his land."

"The importance of machinery in helping him to this result has been strongly brought home to him by a variety of agencies, not the least effective of these being the increased profits of such of his neighbors as have taken themselves out of the communal system of land holding and cultivation and have contrived to secure modern agricultural machinery. An example of the peasant's appreciation of modern equipment is provided by the agricultural "artels," or unions, which have multiplied in consequence of the farm labor shortage due to the recruiting of the armies. These artels have largely resorted to the use of modern machinery, purchased usually by a group of peasant farmers, who often rent the services of themselves and their machines to other farmers not members of the artel."

"That this expectation of peasant expenditures for farm machines that will be very large in the aggregate is well founded seems hardly open to contradiction. It has been found necessary to open in Russia, as rapidly as possible, some 5,000 new branches of the State Savings Bank. Also, parish banks, to be opened to the number of about 2,000, represent a new and simple type of savings agency, for which arrangements have been agreed upon between the ministry of finance and the holy synod. The archpriests of the churches will superintend the operations of these latter banks, which will receive and pay out deposits, but will not undertake any other banking operations."

What will be a great innovation in banking so far as the bulk of the Russian population is concerned is the proposed introduction by the State Savings Bank of payments by check. This device, so familiar to us, is still strange to most of Russia. There is no doubt that its wide introduction and use in that country will do much to modernize and facilitate the conduct of business in its vast interior."

It is proposed also, to introduce in Russia what is known as the money-box system of savings, on the model of foreign institutions, particularly of the British government savings banks. In issuing these saving boxes to houses, the plan is to charge a security of \$1.54 (3 rubles), which will be credited as a deposit. The carrying out of this plan has been deferred thus far by lack of money-boxes."

Thrift in Cooking

Some Good Suggestions are Made by an Economy Expert

There are many ways of saving money on food these days of need of thrift, but Miss Pearl MacDonald, a Pittsburg economy expert, has suggested a good one, in the making and eating of more soup. "In the making of soups," she said, "meats and bone can be used which are not used at all by American women." The tougher cuts of meat which are cheaper, she adds, contain more fibre, more flavor and more nutrition than the tender and expensive steaks.

This is one way of avoiding waste and making use of our resources. If high prices teach economy of that kind, they will be a blessing in disguise, through increasing individual resourcefulness and self-reliance.

Food experts, while on the subject of old-fashioned economies, should not neglect the lowly pancake or the other numerous ways in which flour can be used, for flour, even though higher than in the days of seventy-five cent wheat, is still one of the cheapest and best of foods. It is the staff of life, as it always has been since the earliest times of recorded history.—Minneapolis Journal.

"Man is by far the most courageous animal God ever made, and compared with him lions are cowards." So the Prime Minister is reported to have said, after visiting the front. British soldiers inspired his thought.

Prevention of Coal Shortage

Buy Your Coal in the Summer, and Stock Up for the Winter

This winter we have had a coal "famine" and that suffering has accompanied the shortage of this necessity is undeniable. The average citizen has a notoriously short memory, but now is the time to impress upon him that, in many cases, the suffering was due to lack of foresight. In Canada many people buy in small quantities—often only one ton. If, for any cause, there is a shortage of coal, improvident householders demand that the coal dealers do the impossible, namely that they supply fuel that is unobtainable. Whereas, had they purchased their coal in the summer or autumn, there would be ample supplies available.

While some large consumers, such as manufacturers, cannot store a six months' supply, most householders can, with their present bins or with enlarged bins, store coal to meet their requirements till March or April.

In recent years, we have had two coal "famines," first in 1901-02, the year of the coal miners' strike, and, second, this year, when the severity of the weather and the extraordinary prosperity in the United States caused an unprecedented congestion of freight. A survey of conditions in the United States demonstrates that in the future there will be more coal "famines" than in the past and that they will occur at shorter intervals. For this there is only one remedy. Buy your coal in the summer. If you have not sufficient storage, enlarge your coal bin.

Catastrophe to "Heavenly" Plates

Ill-Luck Attends the Making of a Celestial Map in India

About ten years ago an Indian F.R.A.S., presented to the late Nizam of Hyderabad two large telescopes, a gift which induced the Nizam to establish an observatory in his dominions, lavishly equipped with up-to-date instruments.

His Highness also invited an English astronomer, Mr. R. Pocock, to take charge of the observatory, and placed its resources at the disposal of the International Committee, which for some quarter of a century has been taking the great photographic map of the heavens which is to form the basis of the Astrographic Chart and Catalogue.

Since the death of the founder of the Hyderabad Observatory in 1911, his successor, the present Nizam, has continued to take a deep interest in the work connected with the photographic map of the stars, and recently ordered a consignment of special plates for the purpose from England.

These plates, unfortunately, were on the Persia, which was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. To replace them more plates were dispatched, and these were on the Maloja, which was also submerged on its way to India.

Undeterred by this run of bad luck, the Nizam ordered a third batch, which have arrived quite safely, and the work on the Hyderabad section of the celestial map has again been resumed. It is estimated, that, when finished, one copy of the complete map will cost at least \$5,000 to produce.

Hens Pay

Experiments Prove That a Good Profit Can be Made

A good hen can be raised for about \$1, she can be kept for one year after beginning to lay for about \$1.25, her eggs for a year, estimating twelve dozen at 25 cents a dozen, will be worth \$3 and the hen will be worth 50 cents when through laying at the end of her pullet year.

This is a return of \$1.25 on an investment of about 55 per cent., not counting labor or depreciation of plant.

If we count 25 cents as the cost of caring for a hen one year and 10 per cent, for depreciation of plant there still remains over 20 per cent. net profit on the investment.

These facts were brought out in a Missouri experiment where fifty-five White Leghorn pullets were kept for a year's laying, all the feed that was fed to the hens being weighed and the eggs being sold at market prices. The fifty-five hens produced twelve dozen eggs each, which were sold for \$157.17. The cost of keeping the fifty-five hens one year was \$66.27, reckoning feed prices at about average market rate in 1915. The hens were fed a well balanced ration and had the run of a yard 100 feet square. The price of eggs for the year averaged approximately 25 cents a dozen.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that where one has good hens to start with and handles them properly a net profit of considerably over \$1 a year each can be counted on from a flock of that size.

But the know how is just as important in handling hens for profitable returns as is the case with any other kind of complicated business.—Farm and Fireside.

Mr. Goodleigh—Her age really surprised me; she doesn't look twenty-eight, does she? Miss Snapper—Not now, but I suppose she did once.

Armenia's Crown of Thorns

Zangwill's Poignant Pen-Picture of the Sufferings of a Race

Israel Zangwill, the author, in a letter supporting the aims of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund, says:

"From more than one area of the war zone, from Belgium, from Galicia, from Turkish Armenia, the same story reaches us, the same dread saga of the wanderings of whole populations under the spur of massacre, rape, hunger. Little children fall like flies by the wayside and new children are born on the march. Mothers go mad. Girls throw themselves into the rivers. Men are killed and buried like dogs."

But Belgium has almost all the world for her friends, and the faith in restoration goes before her exiles like a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. Even the Jews of the Pale, torn and tossed between the alternate victors, begin to find organized help and behold some faint gleam of Zion upon the political horizon. On Ararat alone no ark can rest. For Armenia alone there is the cry without answer, "Watchman, what of the night?"

Only for a minority can there be political redemption. Let us at least bring physical salvation to their agonizing remnant.

Sister nations I have been accustomed to think the Armenians and the Jews, both hail from sisterlands of the cradle of civilization. Both come trailing clouds of glory from the purple days of Persia and Babylon. Both have borne the shock of the ancient and mediæval empires and of the militant migrations of their races, and both hold to their original faith, for if the one was the first preacher of Jehovah, the other was the first nation to profess Jesus. And sisters too in sorrow, although exiled, scattered, persecuted, massacred.

Sisters, forsooth, yet not equal in suffering. Hitherto through the long centuries the crown of martyrdom has been pre-eminently Israel's. And as day by day during this war of wars there came to me by dark letter or whisper the tale of her woes in the central war zone I said to myself, "Surely the cup is full. Surely no people on earth has had such a measure of gall and vinegar to drink."

But I was mistaken. One people has suffered more. That people whose ancient realm held the legend, Ary Eden has now for abiding place the pit of hell. I bow before this higher majesty of sorrow, I take the crown of thorns from Israel's head and I place it upon Armenia's.

Barefooted Europe After Present War

If Struggle Continues Shoe Supply Will Prove Quite Inadequate

"A barefooted Europe is not improbable if this war continues," said John F. Stucke, vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Italy, and General Manager of an American shoe machinery company, in an interview concerning supply and business conditions met by Americans abroad.

"At the present time a pair of heavy mountain shoes lasts a soldier but six weeks," he said. "These shoes have their heels and soles stuffed with nails at that. The shoes are largely made in Italy, but with American machinery and American leather, and the quality of the materials is the best we can furnish, but that quality is of course inferior to that sold before the war. When manufactured by the hundred thousand these shoes cost the government about four dollars each. But the supply is always behind the demand, since materials arrive very slowly from America. On one ship, the Palermo, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean off the coast of Spain in early December, the material for nearly a half a million pairs of shoes was lost."

"The retail shoe trade in Italy is now obliged to pay nearly seven dollars wholesale for shoes that before the war cost three and a half, and it is probable that American shoes will be selling in Italy soon for ten and twelve dollars the pair. The American shoes, because of their shape and fit, have long been the chief product on the market here, and particularly since the war, as the hand-made shoe cannot be made quickly enough."

Manitoba Dairymen's Association

At the annual convention of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association resolutions were adopted asking: That oleomargarine be barred from entering Canada; that the legislation passed at the last session of the legislature restricting cream-buying stations be strictly enforced; that standard grades for butter and cream should be brought into complete effect; that a special grade of butter, known as "Manitoba Special," be added to the grades now in effect; that cream should be pasteurized at creameries; that the work of creamery inspection should be continued in view of the highly beneficial effect on the industry.

The Sailor—What will your father settle on the man who marries you?

The Girl—All the rest of the family, I suppose.

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The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

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(Continued.)

"I do not know that it is like me as I see myself shaving in the morning," the Squire had said, "but I do know that Watts might have painted it."

Lionel Egerton swore in huge delight that he had never done anything so good. It should go to the Academy, with Meyrick's permission. The Squire, meanwhile, pending Mrs. Egerton's talking her husband over, had gone up to London, after laying the cheque in Mrs. Egerton's sea-green lap, where her fingers softly unfolded it.

He had things to tell Hilary. After all, it was not so bad, what he had to report. Hilary would see things as he saw them. There was nothing of what he would have hated to convey to the boy. There was only a puzzle, a bewilderment.

He had told the Vicar the result of his visit to Mr. Langton. They had agreed that there was nothing to be done. Neither man would, if he could, have taken the responsibility of sending Lady South back, to her brutal husband. The old butler at Marigolds, despite his clinging to his master, had told Mrs. Egerton and Mrs. De Montmorency when they called together, that Sir Gilbert lived much as usual. He sat at table every day, his riding whip to his hand, as though his wife and daughter might walk in at any moment.

"I've took the whip from him myself often," he had added; "and it was red after he had lashed Miss Margaret with it. He never laid it on her Ladyship, as I know, but he did let Miss Margaret have it. There, he is a brute."

The repetition of this story had had an immediate effect on public opinion in Silverdale.

Mrs. De Montmorency detailed the story one day when she met the Squire, in her characteristic way of a light cruelty.

"Isn't it like an opera-bouffe?" she said. "Do you suppose the wicked old wretch really sits there with the riding whip waiting for his unfortunate daughter? Or is it only a brilliant invention of a Butler who has mistaken his vocation?"

"I only know," said the Squire stiffly, "that Lady South's friends and Margaret's, who have placed them beyond the reach of such brutalities, are abundantly justified."

"Oh," said Mrs. De Montmorency, "you know all about it, you artful person! You knew all the time! Who could have believed it of you? And what about the old lover?"

For once the Squire showed a quality of finesse with which no one would have credited him. He took Mrs. De Montmorency into his confidence.

"I believe I may trust you," he said most untruthfully, and told Mr. Pritchard afterwards that he had literally seen the lady's ears move.

"Supposing the lover were only a trusted old friend? And supposing Lady South were like to die of the life she was leading? Supposing she had to be taken away for medical treatment and that she took so much persuasion that the old friend had to be called in, not once, but many times, before she would accept the chance of saving her life? I only say—supposing."

"Oh, you wretch, you've been in it all the time. I believe the Vicar was in it too. What a pair of conspirators! Do tell me more!"

"There's no more to be told."

Mrs. De Montmorency went off, shaking a playful finger at the Squire and told the next person she met in strict confidence that she knew where Lady South and Margaret had taken refuge from the brutality of old Sir Gilbert. As for the lover story, "there was nothing in it, my dear. Only an old doctor friend who came to persuade her to save her life and keep her wretched old husband from the gallows." She could tell more if she liked, but of course, as it was told to her in strict confidence.

After all, the scandal about Lady South was stale. There was no great difficulty in letting it die. And to be sure, the Squire's visits to, and intimacy with those odd people at the New Cottage had not escaped notice. The neighborhood had not chosen to call on Mrs. Egerton. It

had a distrust of artists unless they were hung at the Royal Academy and were making money.

"Do tell me about your friends at the New Cottage," Mrs. De Montmorency said the next time she met the Squire. "The little girl with the orange-colored hair, and that pretty woman who dresses so oddly and walks about so languidly. They do their own kitchen work, I hear!"

"Mrs. Egerton is Lord De Tracey's niece," said the Squire, and left Mrs. De Montmorency to digest that amazing piece of information, having caught sight of Mr. Pritchard walking across the common.

He caught up with the Vicar by making a sprint quite beyond Mrs. De Montmorency's power to emulate. She looked after the Squire regretfully for a minute or two. She had never before found him so communicative. Then, realizing the impossibility of overtaking him, she consoled herself with the thought of the bonne bouche she had extracted

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from him, and went off to share her budget with some of her cronies.

Mr. Pritchard had a shadow on his brow. He took things to heart, as though he came out of the cloister instead of being the incumbent of an English village.

He smiled absently at the Squire's account of his two meetings with Mrs. De Montmorency. The Squire's grave pleasure in his own powers of finesse must have provoked a smile in the least humorous-minded.

"They go on from one thing to another," he said. "They must always be smirching someone. If it is not Lady South it is another. Not Mrs. De Montmorency this time, but the villagers. You are a friend of the Egertons, Squire. Could you not give a hint to Egerton to keep that fellow Cooper from being so much about the place? He has not a good reputation, even here, where they are not very particular. The fellow is no fit associate for ladies—or good girls, either, if what I hear of him be true."

"They do not say anything against—Miss Egerton?"

The Squire saw red. He was shaken out of his natural self-control. His voice sounded a little thick.

"They do not say anything—against Miss Egerton?"

"No—" The Vicar hesitated. "I did not encourage the gossip, of course. It is stupid to give countenance to such things. They have some ground for thinking it odd that he should be accepted there."

The Squire had just wired, bidding Hilary to expect him. He would not disappoint the boy again, but he wanted to stay. He did not quite know why he expected to stay nor what he expected to do. But something had to be done. He had foreseen all the time that Cooper's friendship with the Egertons would set people to talk. And, of course, people being brutes they were, they would fix on his innocent Dolly as the cause of the fellow's visits. She must be protected at all costs. It only she would give him the right to lift her out of it—all his poor little girl whom no one wanted, his treasure of price!

He would have to speak more plainly to Egerton. He had learnt that Draper, Cooper's brother-in-law, was very sick of his company. He had come for a week in the preceding winter. He had stayed on month after month, and now midsummer was a thing of the past.

Draper, who had built an ugly little Dissenting Chapel at the back of his shop and conducted services there himself on Sundays, whose shop was a curiosity from the texts inscribed on its inner and outer walls—you could buy nothing at Draper's without being confronted with a lurid text—was ill-pleased at having a cast-away like Cooper beneath his roof. But Mrs. Draper—a little woman who kept her husband in awe of her, was devoted to her brother, so there he stayed.

The Squire went up to town very much preoccupied, and hating to go. He dined with Hilary at the Savoy—an early dinner, for he was returning to Silverdale the same night. Hilary remonstrated. It was no use. No use in the Squire telling the boy that he had to go, that something drew him back, some premonition of evil. There were moments during the dinner when he was in torture to be gone. He was in no mind for the theatre Hilary suggested, which would have meant Hilary giving up one dance and arriving late at the other. The summer night was lovely in London, where the west wind brought in country smells of new hay and ruffled the great river till the stars it reflected were broken into shimmering gold-dust. The Squire did not see it. He was on tenterhooks. He might have been eating sawdust for all he knew.

(To Be Continued.)

The Torpedo

Engine of Destruction the Invention of an Englishman

When a German U-boat sends a torpedo on its mission of destruction it is utilizing a weapon of British origin, since the modern locomotive torpedo was the invention of Whitehead, a British engineer. It was in 1877, forty years ago, that the Whitehead torpedo first came into notice. Whitehead's original torpedo carried twenty-six pounds of gun-cotton and travelled eighteen knots. The twenty-one-inch Whitehead torpedo now in use carries 330 pounds of gun-cotton and has a range of over six miles, at a speed of thirty knots. At a range of four miles its speed is about forty-five knots. The explosive is packed in the head of the torpedo, and is usually gun-cotton, although the Germans use what they call trinitrotoluene. The explosion is caused by a steel rod which projects a few inches beyond the head of the missile. When this rod or striker comes in contact with any unyielding substance, such as a ship's side, it is pressed back against the detonation, and, woosh!

No Doubt About It

Landlord—I've called to collect the rent.

Little Boy—Please, sir, mamma's out and forgot to leave it.

Landlord—How do you know she forgot it?

Little Boy—Because she said so.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me."

When I was a young girl I had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."

—Mrs. ALLIE B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

Stale News

Railway Attendant (to man smoking)—You can't smoke.

The Smoker—So my friends say.

Railway Attendant—But you mustn't smoke.

The Smoker—So my doctor says.

Railway Attendant—Well, you shan't smoke.

The Smoker—So my wife says.

"Does your wife believe everything you tell her?" "Yes. She believes everything I tell her is wrong."

As Nowadays

"What did the old man say when you asked him if you could marry his daughter?"

"Asked me if I could support him in the same style she did."—Baltimore American.

BASEBALL UNIFORMS

FROM \$2.75 TO \$18.50 PER SUIT

Sample Book of Materials mailed on request.

Our 40-Page Illustrated Catalogue, No. 62 T, of Outdoor Summer Sporting Goods is now ready for distribution.

The Hingson Smith Arms Co., Limited

Main Street Winnipeg (Opp. City Hall)

World's Food Crop Low

Expert Says the Grain Supplies Fall Far Under the Normal Requirements

The world's food crop is deficient and the situation is becoming alarming, according to David Lubin, American representative of the International Institute of Agriculture. Mr. Lubin is urging the imperative necessity of mobilizing of American agricultural resources. To a correspondent of the Associated Press Mr. Lubin said:

"For the first time in many years there exists a deficit in the supply of corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats, estimated at a total of 130,000,000 bushels less than the normal requirements for countries open to trade. The situation is worse than was expected last October. The institute's reports indicated then a surplus of more than enough to feed the world until August of this year, when the new crops begin to come in."

"We must profit by Europe's experience before meal tickets become necessary. We can avoid high prices by the eliminating of waste, by the growing of more food and also by effective organization of our food supply, which is more important than getting men into the army."

"Two months after the beginning of the war Germany forbade the use of wheat or rye for feeding livestock, and two months later requisitioned all supplies of food. Our first duty is to prevent the manipulation of food supplies thus obtaining an effective mobilization through the same plan as the Germans, the substance of which is embodied in senate bill 5973."

Manitoba's Demonstration Farm

Manitoba's first demonstration farm will be growing luxuriant crops this summer, if weather conditions are propitious. This farm, the first of a series that will eventually cover the province, is situated near the town of Birtle, Man. It consists of 320 acres and it will be the purpose of the demonstration farms board to illustrate what can be done in the way of rotation of crops, scientific agriculture and stock raising. More half-section plots will be added from time to time.

The New Series CHEVROLET

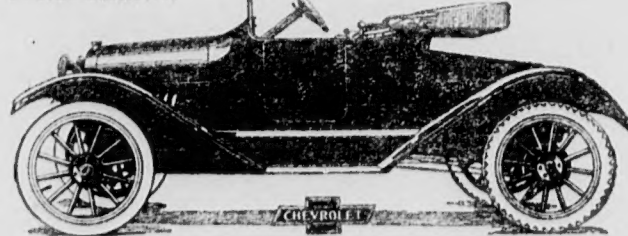
FOUR-NINETY ROADSTER

\$680

TOURING TYPE \$695

F. O. B. OSHAWA

F. O. B. OSHAWA



CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY ROADSTER—THE CAR FOR BUSINESS

FEATURES OF THE NEW SERIES

- Valve-in-head Motor.
- Electric Lighting and Starting System.
- Three Speeds forward and reverse.
- Combination Clutch Brake.
- Search and Dimmer Lights.
- Double Reversible Windshield.
- Oil Indicator Light Equipment.
- Heavy Frame and High Clearance.
- Strong Springs and fine upholstery.
- Mohair Tailored Top.
- Non-Skid Tires on rear wheels.

Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Limited

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Western Service and Distributing Branch: REGINA, SASK.

THERE is a CHEVROLET Dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 Motor Car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet Models.

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using

Old Dutch



To Bore for Potash

Drilling for potash will be undertaken in northern Alberta during the coming summer by interests representing Baron Rhonda of Cardiff, Wales. It has been announced at Edmonton that work will be commenced at the salt beds on the Salt River, near Fort Smith. A rotary drill will be employed in the operations, and a definite attempt will be made to ascertain whether or not potash exists in sufficient quantities to warrant the beginning of a mining industry. The salt measures will be bored through, and it is believed that at a workable depth below them the potash will be struck, as the geological formation of the district is of the kind that is found in potash belts.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY

When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion, colds, simple fevers or any other of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets an excellent remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Dinet, Cheneville, Que., writes: "I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little one for constipation and diarrhoea and have found them an excellent remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No Place for Spectators

There is a comparison which every man can make for himself. If he thinks that a hard thing is being asked of him when he is required to transfer from work which does not help the nation in the war to work which is essential for the attainment of victory, he should in all candor put to himself the case of the soldiers in the trenches or the sailors on the seas, who are not only facing discomforts and privations as their daily portion, but risking life and limb for the security and protection of our country and empire. There is, as the Secretary for Scotland said, no room for spectators in this drama. If a man cannot fight for his country, he can, and must, work for it in some other capacity.—The Scotsman.

Mean

"I had my head read yesterday by a phrenologist."
"The fellow must be fond of light reading."

The answer to the Health Question often lies in a change of table drink



W. N. U. 1155

Manitoba's Wool Clip

H.L. Arkell, of the livestock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture, and J.H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, arranged for the assembling of Manitoba's 1917 wool clip, which they expect will amount to about 300,000 pounds. The department of agriculture assembled 160,000 pounds of the 1916 clip, and prices averaging 32 cents per pound were secured. The price of the present year's clip is expected to increase to 38 or 40 cents a pound.

According to Mr. Evans there are now more than 100,000 sheep in the province.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Bringing Trouble

"That fellow certainly is a dabb." "For why?" "I told him I bossed my wife, and he went and told my wife."

Tells Just What They Did For Her

WELL KNOWN LADY MAKES A STATEMENT REGARDING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

She Had Numerous Troubles, All of Which Came From Diseased Kidneys and Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayre's Cliff, Que. (Special)—Mrs. W. Coules Macdonald, of The Farm, a member of one of the oldest families living in this neighborhood has consented to give the public the benefit of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from overwork," Mrs. Macdonald states, "and I suffered for two years. I was treated by a doctor, but the results were not satisfactory. My joints were stiff, I had cramps in my muscles, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I was heavy and sleepy after meals. I had bad headaches, my appetite was fitful and I was always tired and nervous. I was depressed and low-spirited, I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the mornings and I was often dizzy."

"I perspired with the least exertion and I often had sharp pressure or pain on the top of the head. Then rheumatism was added to my troubles. I have taken just two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have done me good, not only in one way, but in many. Even my rheumatism is much better."

Mrs. Macdonald's symptoms all showed that her kidneys were wrong. If you have similar symptoms try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Luxurious Billy Sunday

Revivalism is Now Organized on a Business Basis

Finding a suitable place for Billy Sunday to live while he is saving New York is bothering his Entertainment Committee. It was a simple enough matter to build a mammoth tabernacle for him in Harlem, but if the committee assumed that a Harlem flat would suffice for his accommodation it reckoned without a proper appreciation of the requirements of modern revivalism. The evangelist insists on at least a house of fifteen rooms and four baths.

The needs and the ideals of religious leadership have changed since the primitive days of Christianity, and besides, "they didn't know everything down in Judee." Revivalism has been developed and organized and is now on a business basis, and an evangelist who carries secretaries, assistants, a housekeeper, and a masseur with him obviously needs accommodation to fit.

If the salvation of New York depends on obtaining a house for Billy Sunday, by all means let it be found. Is a Fifth avenue mansion too remote. If the mammoth of unrighteousness is to be made to hit the trail, that might prove the best place of all.—From the New York World.

German Vandalism

All the Peace Conference Must See Regions Devastated by the Huns

Von Hindenburg's devastation of the country which he evacuates, is partly military, partly political and partly punitive. If he could, he would make it a spongy and unbroken glacis, easily swept by his artillery. Nature forbids that, with her hills and rivers; but he does the best he can. Then he probably desires to impress upon the French people what their northern departments will look like if they continue to drive him back over them. He foolishly imagines that this may incline them in some future day of depression to make peace. What it will do will be to harden their hearts when it comes to the imposition of peace terms. The Allies should now make it a fixed rule that no diplomat can be permitted to sit in any peace conference who has not seen the brutally devastated sections of France and Belgium—of Poland and Serbia—of Rumania and Armenia.—From the Montreal Star.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

Her Secret

Mrs. Andrews—Has Mrs. Tompkins any intellectual life?

Mr. Andrews—Well, if she has she conducts it surreptitiously, in the absence of her husband.—Life.

A Cure for Fever and Ague—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

Indisputable Authority

The young husband laid down his piece of cake and regarded his wife across the table.

"Dearie," he began, diplomatically, "I suggest that there is something wrong with this cake. It really doesn't taste very good."

"That's your imagination," said the wife, with a triumphant smile. "I made it exactly as set forth in the cookbook, and the cookbook says it's delicious."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O., All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Double Barreled Revenge

Wilkinson was near the exploding point when his neighbor met him in the street.

"That man Potter," he burst out, "has more cheek than anybody I ever met."

"Why, what has he done?" asked the neighbor.

"He came over to my house last night and borrowed a gun to kill a dog that kept him awake at night."

"Well, what of that?"

"What of that?" shouted Wilkinson. "It was my dog!"

Nothing In It

She—Do you believe in phrenology?

He—No. As an experiment I once went and had my head read, and I found there was nothing in it.

War and Insanity

Statistics Show Marked Reduction in Madness Since Struggle Began

Probably the average man is under the impression that war has a tendency to increase insanity. It is indeed generally considered that anything so destructive of life and property, so appalling in its nature, would have an exceedingly perturbing effect upon the human mind and cause innumerable cases of mental derangement.

Paradoxical, however, as it may seem, war has just an opposite result. According to the returns issued by the various asylum authorities since the war began, there has been a marked reduction in insanity.

It might, of course, be suggested that this is due to the fact of so many men being drawn away from the distracting competition of the industrial world into the army, where life, if more precarious is more varied and interesting. This, no doubt, is a contributory cause. But recent returns show a reduction amongst women as well as men.

What, then, are the general reasons adduced by the experts for this satisfactory state of things? Well, in times of peace they tell us that life is dreary and monotonous, and, in order to vary their existence, people resort to forms of amusements which, instead of affording them genuine recreation or gratification, only produce languidness and ennui. When, however, a great war breaks out, it dispels the monotony of our lives, and gives us serious and practical things to consider. Hence, instead of causing intellectual breakdown, it rather generates new intellectual energies.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

Willie Wants to Know

"Pa," "Yes, my son." "Is the trough of the sea what the ocean greyhounds drink out of?"

PERSONALS.

A Prominent Ontario Woman Speaks.

Welland, Ont.—"I am glad I heard about Dr. Pierce's remedies. When I was tired-out and worn-out I used 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription.' It is true that they are grand remedies, and I found that they built me up and made me feel like a new person. I believe I used seven bottles in all. I have recommended Dr. Pierce's remedies to several of my acquaintances."

"I have one of the Common Sense Medical Advisers and think very highly of it."—Mrs. MAY CLARK, 117 State St., Welland, Ont.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a tonic and builder that brings new activity to the liver, stomach and bowels in a short time, thus causing salowness, indigestion and constipation to disappear.

Good blood means good health; good health means strong men and women, full of vigor and ambition, with minds alert and muscles ever willing. Any medicine dealer will supply you with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in either liquid or tablet form. Send to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—a great doctor book—of 1008 pages, cloth bound—answers many important questions. Copy will be sent, customs prepaid, for 50 cents (or stamps) to pay wrapping and mailing charges.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated and easy to take as candy.

Wholesale Coupling

There is a clergyman in an Ohio city who is very proud of his record as a marrying parson.

"Why, sir," said he to a Cincinnati man, who was visiting him, "I marry about fifty couples a week, right here in this parsonage."

"Parsonage?" returned the Cincinnati man, "I should call it the Union depot."

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

IMPERIAL

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

softens harness, makes it tougher, stronger.

Penetrates into the leather, closing the pores to water—leather's greatest enemy.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Reaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited
HULL - CANADA

Many Nationalists Here

It is interesting, as showing the cosmopolitan character of the immigration which Western Canada is now receiving, to notice that out of the officials of the United Farmers of Alberta, a co-operative organization, the president, first vice-president, fourth vice-president, honorary president and two of the directors are American, the third vice-president, the secretary-treasurer and four of the directors are English, the second vice-president and two of the directors are Canadian and another director Danish.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

For every dollar a woman spends on her dress she gets about 90 cents' worth of show and 10 cents' worth of comfort.

An engaged couple look at each other's faults with their eyes closed, after marriage they use a magnifying glass.

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

GASOLINE & AUTO -- ACCESSORIES --

We have installed a Bowser gasoline tank and have put in a complete stock of Goodyear tires and auto accessories. We are anxious to serve you and guarantee you good value for your money.

If you are going to buy a car buy the reliable McLAUGHLIN. All the most modern improvements combined with the powerful, easy-performing, valve-in-the-head Buick engine, make this an absolutely dependable car. Have a look at our sample.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

AGENTS -0- DIDSBURY

AROUND THE TOWN

Word has been received from Rev. D. H. Marshall that his mother died just an hour after his reaching home.

A big sale of purebred bulls is to be held at Lacombe on May 30th. See our advertising column.

Private W. T. Wrigglesworth of the Forestry batt. was a visitor at home on Sunday. He expected to leave for the front this week.

The Scout rooms will be open for distribution of Red Cross work on Friday afternoon but there will be no lunch served.

In another column will be found an advertisement of a tax sale to be held in June by the Town.

\$10.00 REWARD

Strayed, a black filly rising 2 years old; little white on one hind foot, few white hairs in forehead, branded J K on left hip. Above reward will be paid for return or information leading to recovery. M. H. Brown, Didsbury.

There is some of the best business property in town in this list which will be a bargain for some person.

Lightning struck Chas. Brown's big horse barn at Westcott on Tuesday afternoon. It tore off shingles and split some rafters into kindling wood but did not hurt any of the stock. The damage was confined to the hay loft.

In our obituary report of the death of Mr. K. K. Thompson a mistake was made in stating that there were two daughters living, there is only one.

The weather has been perfect for seeding operations for some days and the farmers are not losing any time getting their spring work done. Thunderstorms have been prevalent and on Tuesday a very heavy hailstorm struck the district.

The little five year old son of Mr. A. J. Peron was caught in a plow and sustained a fracture below the knee on Friday last. Dr. Evans was called and set the broken limb and the little one is progressing favorably.

Plant, plant, plant vegetables. You will not only be providing yourself with necessities which you will want but you will be releasing something for others next fall. The boys and girls should also get down to work. It is not only helpful, but healthy exercise as well. "Produce", should be the watchword and "do it now" the slogan for every person.

Another large audience greeted Rev. S. B. Hillocks at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening last and his sermon was listened to with deep interest. Mother's Day was observed in the Sunday School in the afternoon at which a large attendance was also present. Next Sunday another good speaker will be present in the person of Principal Elliot of the Olds Agriculture College who will take the services.

Death of Mr. J. B. Good

Again the dark visitor death made another call in the district on Sunday morning last, May 13th, when Mr. Joseph B. Good, another old timer, passed away rather suddenly. He was taken sick on Saturday last and, as stated, died on Sunday.

Mr. Good came to this district 17 years ago from Waterloo Co., Ontario, and has lived here continuously ever since, owning and operating a farm between Didsbury and Carstairs until about two years ago. He was a staunch member of the M.B.C. church.

Beside his wife there are three sons and two daughters left to mourn his loss: Noah and Simon, of Lethbridge; Norman, Didsbury; Mrs. M. Traub, Alsask; Mrs. E. Bushart, Sampson. The funeral took place on Wednesday, interment being made in the Didsbury cemetery, a large number of people attending.

The W. C. T. U.

The W.C.T.U. held a very interesting parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. E. G. Reitzel on Tuesday afternoon, May 8th.

After devotional exercises led by Mrs. Leadbetter and prayer by Mrs. W. F. Sick, a short business meeting was held after which the following programme was rendered: recitation, "On Active Service," Olive Gathercole; duet by the Misses McLean and Cress-

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMUND, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

man; Convention report by Mrs. Reitzel; paper by the President on "Prisoners of War"; solo by Miss D. Acton accompanied by Miss M. Finkbeiner; paper on "Beer, the So-Called Temperance Drink," by Mrs. Reitzel.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Springside Red Cross for their donation of \$6. The meeting also expressed its thanks to those donating for the Prisoners of War Fund, the amount collected for this month bringing in \$14. It is hoped that this amount will be realized each month.

Members present donated \$1.20 for foreign work north of Edmonton.

Lunch was served and the meeting then dispersed.

NOTICE

TOWN OF DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS UNDER TAX ENFORCEMENT

The Town of Didsbury will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1917, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the following lots or parcels of lands which have become forfeited to the said Town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings. This sale will be subject to prior redemption and the terms of sale will be cash.

Lots	Block	Plan
11 and 12	11	1456K
19 and 20	11	1456K
E 1/2 9	1	3880N
1 to 5 inclusive	6	3880N
21	13	110 O
1	18	110 O
All of	9	3025 S
Southerly 25 ft. of lot 3, 8	474	1
All of lot 4 and north	474	1
erly 14 feet of lot 5, 8	474	1
8 and 9	9	474 1
21 and 22	10	474 1
4	11	5116 I
16 to 28	C	4162 O
1 to 14	D	4162 O
1 and 2	1	1427 H
1 and 16	A	263 L

1 acre, pt. s.e. 1/4 13-31-2-5, more particularly described in duplicate Certificate of Title as 15, A174

All of Block B, plan No. 14, reference Book 1.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this 8th day of May, A.D. 1917.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Notice--Town of Didsbury

In the matter of the Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury. Take notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury for the year 1917 will be submitted for confirmation to the presiding judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, at the sitting of the said court to be held at the court room in the Town of Didsbury, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 A.M.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this 26th day of March, 1917.

A. BRUSSO
Secretary-Treasurer of the
Town of Didsbury.

Notice--Mountain View Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his Honour Judge Jemison, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated February 26th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the sixth day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer

Notice--Westerdale Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his Honour Judge Jemison, Judge of the

District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 20th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room, in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Secretary-Treasurer



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.

(Successor to W. A. Austin)
Solicitor for:
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada.
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D. Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

VETERINARY SURGEON Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—1141.

**PAY When You
Graduate!**
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

Experience

Big Four \$1250

Light Six \$1435

Effective May 1st
f. o. b. Toronto
Subject to change without notice



Back of this season's new Overland Big Fours and Light Sixes is a direct line of nine preceding models from which they were developed.

They directly continue the line of models that made the Overland name stand in the public mind for integrity of value.

Overland policy has steadfastly sustained that integrity of value in the car throughout its entire service in the hands of owners.

Over three hundred thousand of these cars are now in use and the helpful suggestions of their owners and of the more than four thousand dealer and factory-branch organizations that sold and served them, are largely responsible for the balanced greatness of this season's Big Fours and Light Sixes.

Their new beauty, their perfected easy riding qualities, their proven sturdiness and mechanical excellence, their admitted tire, fuel and oil economy

make them worthy of the confidence we enjoy, that they will still further enhance Overland prestige.

They embody the wisdom of the unmatched Overland experience in building cars of this type.

They are dominant values, cars of proven dependability and sterling worth.

Let us show you these cars and demonstrate them.

WALTER LESLIE

LOCAL AGENT DIDSBURY, ALTA.



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